

The Mining Journal

7<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 468 Col. 3

Lead Mines of Matlock.

These mines have been, for many years, doing very little, owing to their progress being stopped by water, and many of the veins, which have been very productive, being obliged to be abandoned for want of some power to drain them. There appears now some chance that this desirable object will be obtained, as we understand a powerful company is contemplated to relieve several mining districts, and also make some valuable trials, which the miners have not been able to do themselves. It is expected that this company will be speedily formed, in a considerable number of shares, of small amount. Our whole mining districts have been, comparatively speaking, doing nothing; and should this plan be carried out, a complete renewal of the veins, at a greater depth, is confidently expected, and which can now be done by the great improvement in the steam-engine, and the greater facility of getting them supplied with coal by means of railways, which our forefathers could not do. - Derby Reporter.

A coffer dam has been for some time in the course of erection in the middle of the Derwent, at Matlock, where it is intended the Manchester and Matlock Railway to cross by a bridge, and the miners and others in the course of their operations discovered recently, in a blue clay, under 4 feet of gravel, at the bed of the river, a number of fragments of horns, in a good state of preservation, evidently once belonging to some large species of stag. The depth at which these remains were procured, reckoning from the surface of the water, is about 19 feet, 11 of which is water. Portions of the horns are in possession of Mr. Campbell, engineer, Matlock, and of Mr. Benjamin Biram, of the Heights of Abraham, Matlock. - Derbyshire Reporter.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 491 Col. 2

Accidents.

*Middleton* - J. Fitton was so severely burned by an explosion of firedamp at Mr. T. Knowles's Spath Bottoms Colliery, that he died in a few days.

*Brierley Hill* - As J. Davis was lowering some furnace cinder upon a waggon with a crane, he loosed the handle of the windlass, which ran round with great violence, flew off, and struck him with great power on the lower part of his abdomen. He staggered and fell to the ground, but recovered himself in a quarter of an hour and walked home, but he died on the following evening.

*Swansea* - J. Bowen, while working in Messrs. James and Aubrey's pit, at Cwmllynfell, having undermined a quantity of coal, a "slip" took place, when a mass of coal fell upon him, by which he sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, and great lacerations of the abdomen, through which the bowels protruded, from which injuries he died.

*Prior's Lee Works, near Shrewsbury.* - H. Smith was severely injured by a fall of roof - indeed, he was so bruised and crushed, that while being carried home animation ceased. - Another accident happened, at the same works, to W. Jones, who received such injuries that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The Mining Journal

7<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 468 Col. 3

The Llynvi Ironworks, Maesteg.

The situation of furnace manager has recently been conferred upon Mr. W. Anthony, who, for many years past, has been a respectable inhabitant of Swansea, having filled situations of trust both at the Maesteg and Llynvi Works. Mr. Anthony was, in 1844 or 1845, appointed to superintend the erection of the forge and mill at the last mentioned works, the accomplishment of which task reflects great credit on the skill and judgment of a man comparatively inexperienced in such matters - that being Mr. Anthony's first effort as a fitter-up. It also tended to raise him in the estimation of his employers, as a person well deserving of the confidence, and one on whom might be safely conferred other offices of importance and responsibility. The appointment cannot fail to be gratifying to Mr. W. Anthony himself, while it furnishes an example of what a Welshman can accomplish by dint of perseverance, industry, and good conduct. - Local Paper.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 491 Col. 2

Ancient Mining on Lake Superior.

The last Lake Superior News gives a further account of the discovery of evidences of the working of the copper mines of that region by a people now extinct, a notice of which was published some time since. It says the indication which led to the discovery is a sunken trench upon the line of vein, which being drifted into, disclosed a mass of native copper lying in this vein, estimated to weigh about 7 tons. The remains of large timbers were found, by which this had evidently been propped, and beneath it were several cart-loads of ashes and cinders, showing that the miners had endeavoured to reduce the mass by fire. Several of the implements used in the mining operations were found, consisting of stone hammers, a chisel, and a gad of copper. The perfect state of the point of the latter seems to indicate that a process of hardening the metal was known, for the hammer end was most battered. With the copper of this were some large particles of silver. The chisel is ingeniously constructed, so as to admit a handle. No iron instrument was discovered. That the mining operations were conducted to a greater extent than is practised by any existing tribe of Indians is apparent from the fact, that the trench sunk upon the vein extends more than a mile in length. The accumulation of earth in the trench concealed the depth of the working, except in the small part reopened; but here the depth was found to be 24ft, and the width 8 ft. Similar trenches exist in the neighbourhood, which were traced for several miles. Not the least interesting part of the discovery is the evidence of the great antiquity of the workings. Large trees were growing upon the earth that had accumulated in the diggings - one of which, directly over the large mass of copper, proved to be 400 years old! Beneath it were trunks of trees that had previously decayed or fallen in, and the whole depth of soil that by the process of time had accumulated upon this antique furnace was 18ft. This mine is about four miles east of the large mass of copper which was removed from its place some years since, and is now in the National Cabinet at Washington. These mementos of ancient aboriginal industry are deserving of more than a mere passing notice. They may be considered as adding to the proof that, before the discovery of America, a race existed on this continent among whom the arts had reached a higher grade than with the wandering tribes that have succeeded. The Indians now living in this region know nothing of the people by whom, or the time when, these operations were undertaken. They evince a concerted effort which does not now characterise their present feeble efforts in the arts. It is somewhat singular that among a people so observant and persevering, the use of iron remained so wholly unknown, since some of the ores, which exist in vast abundance, and upon the surface, in the Carp River region, are found to be easily reduced to a valuable steel by the heat of a common forge. A knowledge of the use of iron might have changed the destiny of that people, as it may be said to have done that of the race who now triumph, in the prize of art and power, over their almost perished memorials.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 493 Col. 2

Mining Reports.

*Wheal Trelawny* - Captain P. Roskilly reports - The ground in the 72 cross-cut, in Phillips's Shaft, is still favourable. The lode in the 62, north of Phillips's Shaft, is 5 ft wide, and worth £15 per fm.; in this level south the lode is producing more ore than I have seen for some fathoms, and looks promising to have a good lode shortly; the stopes, in the back of this level, are producing a fair quality of ore. The same will apply to the lode in stoping the bottom of the 52 fm. level. The ground in Trelawney's Shaft, and in the 22 cross-cut east, is very similar to my last report. The lode in the 52, north of Trelawney's Shaft, is large, and worth £10 per fm.; the stopes, in the back of this level, are producing a fair quantity of ore. The lode in the 42 north is 2 ft. wide, and worth £13 per fm.; the stopes, in the back of this level, are producing a moderate quantity of ore. At the north mine, the lode in the 30, north of Smith's Shaft, is 3 ft wide, and worth £6 per fm.; the water being drained from Smith's Shaft, under the 30 fm. level, we have resumed sinking it, where the lode is worth £11 per fm. We sampled, on Friday last, a parcel of ore, computed 97 tons, to be sold on the 21<sup>st</sup> inst.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 493 Col. 2

Wheal Fortescue.

A correspondent, "A Shareholder," has forwarded us a circular, signed by Mr. J. Matthews, the purser of this mine, stating that a call of £1 per share was made on the 3<sup>rd</sup> inst., and that, if not paid within 30 days, the shares become forfeited. "A Shareholder" complains, that the London and other out-adventurers can obtain no authentic information of the working position and prospects of the mine; and, notwithstanding there is a purser at £2 per month, a manager at £2 per month, and a resident captain at £4 per month, to look over nine men, they obtain no regular reports, or statements of accounts, or other information, except that a call has been made, and must be paid. He states that some time since he saw a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that there were arrears of calls due amounting to £240, and since that he has understood that the arrears amounted to £210. The out-adventurers are most certainly entitled to more information than appears to be generally given in this case, and they have a right to demand the payment of arrears before they are pressed for fresh calls. We should recommend our correspondent to call a meeting of the London shareholders, and jointly endeavour to obtain a full explanation of the position and prospects of the company. A short statement of accounts, showing the amount in arrear, will be found in another column.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 493 Col. 2

Letter: The Ecton Mine.

Sir, - Observing amongst your extracts from correspondence, in the Mining Journal of Saturday last, a paragraph relative to the Ecton Mine, I beg to say your informant was in error, in saying that the discovery made did not exceed 50 yards from the boundary of the Burgoyne sett; it having since been accurately measured, and found to be 295 yards from the said sett. The banquet also alluded to was merely a general meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the mines.

Ecton Cottage, near Ashbourne, Oct. 19

John Williams

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 493 Col. 3

Condurrow Mining Company.

At a two-monthly meeting of adventurers, held at the mine on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing - Balance of last account, £266-17-4d; labour cost, August and September, £856-19-8d; merchants' bills, £266-17-1d; lord's dues, £57-5-3d = £1,447-19-4d. - By ores sold, 3<sup>rd</sup> Aug., £715-5-11d; tin sold, 16<sup>th</sup> Oct., £430 - leaving balance against the mine of £302-13-5d. The following report, from Captain N. Vivian, was read: -

October 17 - I have to submit to the adventurers in Condurrow the following report of the mine, which I inspected on Saturday last. The 70 is extended 15 fms east and west of the engine-shaft; the ground in this level is much changed, and in colour from red to blue, which I consider a very good indication; the western end, which is extended 9 fms, has been productive throughout, and for the last 2 or 3 fms has been very good for copper ore; it is 2 ft wide, and composed of yellow, grey, black, and crystallised ore, and is driving at 1-0d in £1 tribute (no tutwork) - 2-0d in £1 would be a very good price for it; the eastern end is very promising, yielding some tin, the lode very large, and we are carrying about 4 ft wide of it. The prospects in extending this level are very encouraging. The 60 fm level is very much improved from the 50, and has been productive for tin and copper ore for the entire driving from the engine-shaft eastward - say 42 fms; the eastern back of it is at work by 4 men, on tribute, at 2-6d in the £1, it is a good wages pitch, and we expect from 50 to 60 tons of high produce ore from this place at our next sampling; there is a winze sunk under it 2 fms, on a good lode, 16 fms east of the shaft, and the caunter lode, at this level, continues productive. The 50, east of engine-shaft, is extended to where Hope's shaft will come down, and we have set to rise against this shaft. The 40 fm level has reached Hope's Shaft to within 7 fms, and it is sunk 23 fms below the adit - we expect to complete it to the 60 in the course of six months; this shaft we cleared from the surface, and no one knows when it was first sunk, the bottom of it was found 22 fms below the surface - when to the 60, we shall have sunk it about 90 fms. We are also sinking Llandow'r Shaft on Llandow'r Lode. The engine-shaft is set to sink 10 fms below the 70 at £20 per fm. We are carrying on very extensive tutwork on both lodes, and opening much ground, and the mine has vastly improved in the bottom levels. The extra outlay in building a burning-house, with the two ovens, and all the appliances of floors, hutches, dressing apparatus, &c., besides securing Woolf's Shaft, preparatory to our working the old mine, and other sundries, may be estimated at £300. Our next sampling, judging from present appearances, will be larger than any we have hitherto had. We calculate on having 100 tons of very good ore from the main lode.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 493 Col. 3

South Wheal Tolgus Mining Company.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the mine, on Tuesday, the 10<sup>th</sup> inst., when the accounts for July and August were presented, showing - By call of 30-0d, made Aug 10, £384; sale of copper ores, Sept 29 (less 1-15<sup>th</sup>, lord's dues), £359-17-11d = £743-17-11d - To balance of last account, £172-19-3d; mine cost and merchants' bills for July and August, £433-11-3d - leaving to credit of next account, £137-7-3d. The accounts were examined and passed, and the following report, from the agent, submitted: -

I need scarcely remark, that the details which I have just given exhibit a very decided improvement in the state of the mine since the meeting in August last. The discovery made in the 12 fm level, west of the engine-shaft, has far exceeded our expectations, inasmuch as the lode is much larger and more productive than we had found it to be in the adit level; and we are thereby induced to place greater confidence in its holding good in depth. The usual size of the lode in the adit level east, with the fact of its continuing to yield moderate quantities of ore, serve to confirm the favourable opinion which we always held respecting the eastern ground, and we look forward to valuable discoveries being made in that part of the mine at no distant day. We have now the means of adding considerably to the returns; and hope that for the current two months their amount will be somewhere about £700. An increase of costs will also result, from an extended scale of operations, which the improved condition of the mine renders necessary; but this will take place gradually, and every means will be used to keep them within the narrowest limits which our scale of working will admit of.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 493 Col. 3

Wheal Mary Mining Company.

At the two-monthly meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on Wednesday, the 11<sup>th</sup> inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing - Call, Aug. 9, £495; silver-lead ore sold, May 19, at £93-10-0d per ton, £288-4-6d; June 30, ditto, £87-19-9d; Aug. 3, copper ore sold, £186-1-9d (less dues), £31-4-9d = £1026-1-3d. - By costs for July, £324-6-2d; ditto August, £327-6-3d; merchants' bills, £223-12-8d; balance, last account, £54-19-6d = £930-4-7d; leaving balance in favour of adventurers of £95-16-8d. - A call of 10-0d per share was made, and the engineer directed to take the necessary steps of attaching a crusher to the steam-whim. The following report from Capts. Paul Rabey and C. Andrawartha was read: -

Oct 11. - In the 80 fm level west, on Wheal Mary lode, the lode is 4 ft wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm, with every appearance of further improvements; the rise in the back of this level will produce from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. The 40 fm cross-cut south has been driven 63 fathoms, and we have just cut the elvan which forms the north wall of the lode at the surface, and we may, therefore, expect to cut the lode on getting through the elvan; the north cross-cut, in the same level, is driven 8 fms north of Parent Lode, towards Orphan Lode, through a very fine channel of ground. In the 40 fm level west, on Parent Lode, we have driven about 8 fms, the lode is in disordered ground and poor; the eastern end, in the same level, we have suspended for the present, on account of rising against Chadwick's shaft. In the 20 fm level west we have driven about 8 fms from the shaft, and have a good lode, varying from 1 foot to 18 ins wide, producing about 3 tons of superior ore per fm; the lode in the eastern end, in the same level, at present is not rich, but kindly, with good stones of ore. In the rise, against Chadwick's Shaft, the lode varies from 2 ft to 2½ ft wide, producing 4 tons of very superior yellow ore per fm. At Chadwick's Shaft, sinking below the 20 fm level, the lode has been poor for the last 6 ft in sinking, but at present is improving, containing good stones of ore; we hope to communicate the shaft with the rise in about a fortnight, and are getting ready our flat-rods to sink on Parent Lode, under the 40 fm level, where we have a fine course of ore gone down. We are continuing to raise about 1½ ton of silver ore per month; and as soon as we have holed Chadwick's Shaft, and are enabled to open on the lode, our copper samplings will be considerably increased. On the whole, we beg to report that our prospects are more encouraging than they have ever yet been; and that, as within about eight months our cross-cuts will intersect three other lodes, we are very sanguine of the ultimate success of this mine.

The Mining Journal

21<sup>st</sup> October 1848

Page 493 Col. 2

Letter - Mr. J.T. Treffry - Proposed Testimonial.

Sir, - If there be one man in the county of Cornwall who can be called the miners' friend, it is Mr. J.T. Treffry - a gentleman who we all honour and esteem, who not only spends his time amongst us, but his money, and whose example, while it is worthy of being followed, has, doubtless, its effect, and renders him beloved and respected by "one and all." It is not alone the large interest he possesses in the Fowey Consols, the Par Consols, and his mines in Newquay, but his smelting-works, the vast expenditure on the canal communication, the breakwater at Par, and his two lines of railway, the splendid viaduct and aqueduct which he has erected, and the new line now in course of construction to Newquay, crossing the county, the cost of which alone will, I am given to understand, exceed £100,000 - expending, as he does, every shilling which he so deservedly realises from his investments. As the principal proprietor of the port and town of Fowey, he is respected and revered; while simple in his habits, he has expended upwards of £100,000 in giving employment to the artisan and mechanic, in building the "Place" - a residence which her most gracious Majesty honoured with a visit.

My object in writing you is to suggest that, through you, and the medium of the Mining Journal, a public meeting should be called in the county, and a subscription entered into, with a view of testifying the respect in which he is held, and which, I feel assured, if the operative miner was permitted to render his dole, would have the subscription of thousands. It is with the hope that, in thus inviting your attention, I may have the delight and pleasure in reflecting that I was the humble medium, through your columns, of awaking the attention of the miner, and those connected with mining pursuits, to the subject.

October 10

A Working Miner.

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 504 Col. 3

Accidents.

Wheal Trumpet Consols Mine. - On Saturday, the 14<sup>th</sup> inst., about 5 o'clock, a man named Bennett Pryor was at work in the shaft at the 40 fm level, in this mine, when, by stepping on a rotten piece of wood, it gave way, and he was precipitated to the depth of 10 fms; he was taken up in a senseless state, but lingered until the following Wednesday. He has left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

Tywarnhale. - J. Stephens was killed here by a blast going off while tamping.

Brierley Hill. - Early on Sunday morning last, as an engineer, named E. Millichap, was cleaning the machinery connected with an engine at Brierley Works, his foot slipped, and he unfortunately fell a distance of 13 feet, on to a piece of heated sheet-iron. The poor fellow, who was dreadfully burnt, and otherwise sadly injured by the fall, remains still in a very precarious state, not having spoken since the accident. The sufferer is attended by Mr. Kempson and Mr. Hudson, surgeons.

Fatal Explosion of Fire-Damp. - On Tuesday morning last, a fatal explosion of firedamp took place at Mr. Stock's new colliery, Sennela Green, near Ashton-in-the-Willows. It appears that, about six o'clock on the above morning, five persons were employed in the mine, with lighted candles, when the foul air ignited, and an explosion took place, by which they were all killed. - Preston Chronicle.

Fatal Accident at Clay Cross Colliery. - G. Robinson was almost instantaneously killed on Saturday last, by the falling in of a part of the roof of the pit in which he worked.

Dudley. - A collier, named Finch, was killed by a fall of coal, while working in Messrs. Blackwell's Colliery, in the Old Dock.

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 504 Col. 3

Copper Mines in America.

The Boston papers speak of the existence of rich copper mines in Old Concord, Massachusetts, about four miles from the town. Three or four companies are said to be at work, one of which has obtained a quantity of ore yielding from 40 to 60 per cent of pure copper. Another company has eight or ten Cornish miners engaged sinking a shaft on to a lode about 5 feet thick, of what is pronounced by the captain very pure ore. A specimen furnished for analysis yielded, it is stated, 36½ per cent of pure copper, and the miners are reported to have declared that they never saw better indications of copper than are found in that district.

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 508 Col. 3

Coal and Coke Dues.

Returns moved for by Mr. William Hutt, M.P., show that the gross total amount of all local and municipal dues collected on the importation of coal and coke into the several ports of the United Kingdom, amounted, in the year 1847, to £250,154, against £232,513 in the year 1846. The gross total amount of local, municipal, or imperial dues collected on the exportation of coal and coke from the several ports of the United Kingdom, amounted, in the year 1847, to £85,515. The total amount of dues collected on coals and coke brought by railway to and from the ports of the United Kingdom, amounted, in 1847, to £1146, against £65 in 1846.

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 508 Col. 3

No Heading.

A two day's sale of the blast furnaces, engines, erections, and machinery upon the premises known as the Buffery Furnaces, near Dudley, took place last week. The prices realised were rather high, particularly for the old metal, which sold better than, under the present circumstances, might have been expected. The working of these furnaces had been for some years abandoned, the principal supply of mine upon the estate being worked out, and the distance from the canal being a serious obstacle to providing material by water carriage. It appears probable that they will be now entirely removed; but we are glad to learn that two other blast furnaces in the same neighbourhood, belonging to Sir Horace St. Paul, which have long been unemployed, are about to be again set to work by a gentleman near Dudley, and will thus assist in finding employment for many of the surrounding population.

Birmingham Gazette

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 508 Col. 3

Staveley Iron-Works.

One of the furnaces lately blown out to undergo repairs, was recommenced on Wednesday, the 27<sup>th</sup> ult., and in the course of the week, ending Wednesday, the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., yielded 105 tons 10 cwts. of castings, under the skilful management of Mr. Richard Heywood, all of the most satisfactory kind - all being No. 1 iron, excepting the first casting. This we believe to be a very unusual produce made from one furnace newly blown in after repairs,

Derbyshire Reporter.

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 508 Col. 3

Hart's Hill Forge.

These works, at which it will be recollected 10 unfortunate men were killed, and many others injured, by an explosion of a boiler, some few months back, recommenced work on Wednesday week.

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 508 Col. 3

The Use of Tobacco in Coal Mines.

At the quarter sessions, Durham, this week, John Newton was charged with having unlawfully set fire to a quantity of tobacco (lighted his pipe) in a coal-pit at Monkwearmouth, thereby endangering the lives of her Majesty's subjects in the pit. Mr. Otter appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Granger for the defence. This was the first indictment for the offence charged, and the prisoner pleaded guilty, on an understanding come to between the counsel and the bench that his punishment should be little more than nominal. The chairman commented on the rashness and culpability of the prisoner in exposing, not only his own life, but the lives of all the workmen in the mine, to danger, and said that in the next case of the kind the Court would feel upon to deal severely with the offender. On the present occasion the penalty would be limited to one week's solitary confinement.

Gateshead Observer.

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 511 Col. 1

Letter: Australian Copper Ore.

Sir, I do not know that I could adduce stronger proof, in confirmation of what I have often stated regarding the richness of the ore from the Burra Burra Mine, and also the facility of reducing it to the metallic state, than by referring to the last "Price List" in your Journal of the copper ores sold at Swansea and Redruth. According to that list, it will be found that the ore from the above mine brought upwards of £10 per ton of metal more than the ore from Chili - the latter, I believe, to have been in the state of regulus, and, therefore, more valuable, as regards the ordinary process of smelting, than if it had undergone no preparation. Now, owing to the smelters discarding the sulphur of the ores in their process of reduction, we find that the Cornish ores are worth only £54-11-0d per ton of metal; the Chilian, £57-3-3d; and the Australian, £67-9-5d. I have no hesitation whatever in stating that, were the sulphur saved, in the shape of vitriol, the Cornish and Chilian ores would immediately change places; and I would not despair of seeing the Cornish ores take rank even before the Australian - for it must not be forgotten that, although the ore from that most remarkable mine, the Burra Burra, is rich and easy of reduction, yet its ingredients, beside the oxide of copper - viz.: carbonic acid and water - are of no value.

W. Birkmyre

October 27

The Mining Journal

28<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Page 511 Col. 1

Letter: The Lead Trade.

Sir, - On looking at the annual returns of lead ore raised in various parts of the kingdom, published by the Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's Court, I have noticed with regret the decrease of production from the Derbyshire mines. In 1845, the quantity stated is 8571 tons; in 1846, 7571 tons; and in 1847, 7150 tons. The yield for this year must be considerably less, as I am informed that the smelters are obliged to draw their supplies from distant markets, to keep their furnaces in work. The causes which have produced this state of things must be related to various effects - such as the low price now given for lead produce, the abandonment of many mines in consequence, the unproductiveness of others, and, if I am correctly informed, to the uncertainty attending all mineral discoveries in that county, and to the expenses demanded by heavy drainage. Feeling deeply interested in the development of our mineral wealth, and in its progress, or decline, I would thank any correspondent, acquainted with the Derbyshire district, to favour me with particulars of the present position of its mines, the effects of their decrease on the smelter, and their future prospects.

London, October 27

Z.